

to reproach Ms advisers. At this juncture G-eneral Moreau arrived; it has been said that he came at the solicitation-of Bernadotte. This is neither true nor probable. In the first place, there never was any intimacy between Bernadotte and Moreau; and, in the next, how can it be imagined that Bernadotte wished to see Moreau .Emperor! But this question is at once put at rest by the fact, that in the interview at Abo the Emperor of Russia hinted to Bernadotte the possibility of his succeeding Napoleon. It was generally reported at the time, and I have since learnt that it was true, that the French Princes of the House of Bourbon had made overtures to Moreau through the medium of General Willot, who had been proscribed on the 18th Fructidor; and I have since learned from an authentic source that General Moreau, who was then at Baltimore, refused to support the Bourbon cause. Moreau yielded only to his desire of being revenged on Napoleon; and he found death where he could not find glory.¹

At the end of July the proceedings of the Congress at Prague were no further advanced than at the time of its assembling. Far from cheering the French with the prospect of a peace, the Emperor made a journey to Mayence ; the Empress went there to see him, and returned to Paris immediately after the Emperor's departure. Napoleon went back to Dresden, and the armistice not being renewed, it died a natural death on the 17th of August, the day appointed for its

¹ Having mentioned the name of Moreau I may take this opportunity of correcting an error into which I fell while speaking of G-eneral Lajolais in connection with the conspiracy of Georges, etc. Some papers have fallen into my hands, proving beyond a doubt that General Lajolais was not an accomplice in the conspiracy.—*Sourrienne*.

Napoleon seems to have believed that it was a shot from one of the redoubts near Dresden, where he was present which struck Moreau. Cathcart (*War in Russia and Germany* pp. 229-231), who was an eyewitness, says that the shot came from a field-battery about a quarter of a mile distant. Napoleon, according to Cathcart, was then about a mile off; thus Thiers (tome xvi. p. 315) is wrong in saying that Moreau was "struck by a French bullet, fired, so to say, by Napoleon." Moreau's death put an end to an important disagreement between Metternich and the Emperor Alexander, who wished to take the title of Generalissimo of the Allied armies, with Moreau, as his lieutenant, really in command. "When," says Metternich (vol. i.p. 207), "Alexander met me the next day he said to me, 'God has uttered His judgment: He was of your opinion,' Readers of Metternich will remark how habitually Providence was of his opinion.